THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

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BY B. F. MEYERS,

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April 1, 1864—1y

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Office on Juliana street, opposite the post-office.

Bedford, September 11, 1863.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

J. ALSIP & SON,

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Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.

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PHILADELPHIA. BEDFORD,

Philip Ford & Co., Hon. Job Mann,

Boyd & Hough, Hon. W. T. Daugherty

Armor Young & Bros., B. F. Meyers.

January 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office on Julianna street, opposite the Bank, one door north of John Palmer's office.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

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HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will make known the same without delay.

JOHN ALSIP,
DANIEL METZGAR,
Administrators.

April 2, 1864—6t

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 59. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 1046

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1864. VOL. 7, NO 40.

Rates of Advertising.

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One Square, each additional insertion less than three months 20

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SPEECH

OF

HON. ALEXANDER LONG OF OHIO,

DELIVERED

In the House of Representatives,

APRIL 8, 1864.

Wm. H. Seward in his letter of April 11, 1861, to Mr. Adams, our Minister to England, said:

"For these reasons, the President would not be disposed to reject a cardinal doctrine of theirs the (Rebels) namely: that the Federal Government could not reduce the seceding States to obedience by conquest, even though he were disposed to question that proposition. But in fact the president willingly accepts it as true. Only an imperial or despotic government could subjugate thoroughly disaffected and insurrectionary members of the State.— This Federal Republican system of ours is of all forms of governments the very one which is most unfitted for such labor."

Such was the language of the Secretary of State in April, 1861, three days before the Sunday on which the President wrote his proclamation calling out seventy-five thousand troops, but after seven States had seceded. The Secretary shared in the fears of the President, that the attempt to subjugate the South would destroy the Government. Three years of civil war in a vain and fruitless effort at subjugation attest and prove to day the correctness of the opinion then held by the President: "Only an imperial or despotic government, could subjugate thoroughly disaffected and insurrectionary members of the State." This Federal republic of ours is of all forms of Gouernment the most unfitted for such labor. Who does not believe it? If there is truth in the declaration of Independence, and the gentlemen on the opposite side of the House will certainly not dispute it, since they incorporated it in the Chicago platform which became a law unto the President; who, I ask, can deny the conclusion of the Secretary of State, having in view always, as he and the President undoubtedly had, the great cardinal truth underlying all republican governments "deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." If the President and his Secretary of State gave utterance to truth in 1861, is it any less a truth to-day? Has not rather the experience of three years of war confirmed it? I believed it then; I believe it now. But, sir, I propose to call another witness to testify against this coercive policy, who also spoke in advance of the war. Edward Everett, in his letter of May 29, 1860, to Washington Hunt, accepting the nomination as Vice President of the Union Party of which, I believe, the distinguished gentleman fom Maryland (Mr. Henry Winter Davis) was a member, and for whom a number of gentlemen upon this floor voted then said:

"The suggestion that the Union can be maintained by numerical preponderance and military prowess of one section exercised to coerce the other into submission is, in my judgment, as self-contradictory as it is dangerous. It comes loaded with the death-smell from fields wet with brothers blood. If the vital principles of all republican governments 'is the consent of the governed,' much more does a union of coequal sovereign States require, as its basis, the harmony of its members and their voluntary co-operation in its organic functions."

It will no doubt be said Mr. Everett has changed his views upon the subject.—That may be so, but I have not. I believed it a sound doctrine in 1860, before secession occurred or coercion began. Three years experience in attempting "by numerical preponderance and military prowess of one section exerted to coerce the other into submission" has convinced me more thoroughly that it is "as self-contradictory as it is dangerous"—contradictory because it violates the great principles of free government, which "derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; and dangerous because, by its exercise, especially when wielded by a weak, vacillating and unscrupulous man, it destroys, instead of maintaining, the Union, Constitution and organic law; civil liberty and personal security are forced to yield to what is claimed to be a military necessity and the government itself, in the brief period of three short years, is to-day verging on the very brink of ruin.

I am well aware, Sir, that the cry of disloyalty, want of patriotism and lack of devotion to the government, which is in every place and and at all times raised against those who have the independence to disapprove of any of the acts of Mr. Lincoln, as well as an ordinate desire for Government patronage from the building of a steam ship and a shoddy contractor down to the insignificant position of taking charge of a mutilated and depreciated greenback in the Treasury building, has changed the opinion of many men, but the fixed principles of free government as well as the rules of right, reason, justice and truth are unchangeable; and although it may be unpopular and even at the risk of personal liberty in times like the present to advocate them, they are nevertheless eternal and immutable.

The distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) who stands upon this floor and before the country as an acknowledged leader of the Administration party, has had the honesty and independance, in a speech delivered at early an part of the session to announce what he holds to be the true position of the Confederate States. He says:

"Some think that these States are still in the Union and entitled to the protection of the Constitution and the laws of the United States."

This idea he at once repudiates and then boldly affirms that which he holds to be the true doctrine.

"Others hold that having committed treason, renounced their allegiance to the Union, discarded the constitution and laws organized a distinct and hostile government, and by force of arms have risen from the condition of insurgents to the position of an idependent power, de facto, and having been acknowledged as a belligerant both by foreign nations and our own Government, the Constitution, and the Union are abrogated, so far as they are concerned, and that as between the two belligerants they are under the laws of war and the laws of nations alone and that whichever power conquers may treat the vanquished as conquered provinces, and may impose upon them such conditions and laws as it may deem best."

In answer to any objections that may be raised to this position, he says:

But it is said that this must be considered a contest with Rebel individuals only as States in the Union cannot make war; that is true so so long as they remain in the Union; but they claim to be out of the Union, and the very fact that we have admitted them to be in a state of war, to be belligerants, shows that they are no longer in the Union, and that they are waging war in their corporate capcity, under the corporate name of the Confederate States and that such major corporation is composed of minor corporations called states, acting in their associated character.

"When an insurrection becomes sufficiently formidable to entitle the party to belligerant right it places the contending Powers on precisely the same footing as foreign nations at war with each other."

"No one acquainted with the magnitude of this contest can deny to it the character of a civil war. For nearly three years the Confederate States have maintained their declaration of independence by force of arms.

"What, then, is the effect of the war between these belligerents, these foreign nations! Before this war the parties were bound together by a compact, by a treaty called a "Constitution."—They acknowledge the arbitrary or municipal laws mutually binding on each. This war has cut asunder all these ligaments, abrogated all the obligations."

Now, Sir for once at least I agree with the distinguished gentlemen from Pennsylvania, that the Confederate States are out of the Union, occupying the position of an independent Power *de facto*; have been acknoledged as a belligerent, both by foreign nations and our own Government; maintained their declaration of independence for three years by force of arms and that the war has cut assunder all the ligaments and abrogated all the obligations that bound them under the Constitution. So far I agree with him and however unwilling we may be to accept such position as the actual condition of the Confederate States, the history of the past three years, the law of nations, the genius of our government and a regard for truth compel me at least to accept it, and my judgment to approve it and if the charge of disloyalty is brought against me for this opinion, I have only to shield myself under the broad mantle of the distinguished leader of the Republican party.—At the commencement of the war England and France both declared the Confederate States to be belligerents; the United States has treated with them as such in the exchange of prisoners, and the Administration is to-day without honesty or independence of the gentlemen from Pennsylvania to avow it, doing precisely what he proposes to do under his war of conquest, waged against the Confederate States as a foreign nation. It is not now even pretended, that the war is carried on having for its object the restoration of the Union: "reconstruction" "consolidation" "centralization with an entire change of the Constitution," are the terms employed in speaking of the government that is to exist hereafter. To speak of the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, is an offence, subjecting an officer in the army to punishment by dismissal from the service, and conclusive evidence, of disloyalty in the citizen. If the time ever was, when the Union could have been restored by war, which I do not believe, it has long since been dispelled by emancipation, confiscation, amnesty and the like proclamations; military orders annulling State constitutions, setting aside State laws, obliterating State lines and attempting to organize and set up a form of State government in their stead in which one man out of ten who shall turn Abolitionist, take and subscribe an oath to execute and obey, the will of Abraham Lincoln, whatever it may be, shall govern and rule over the remaining nine who refuse to become Abolitionists. These follies of the Administration and others of the like character, have, instead, of crushing the rebellion," crushed out whatever Union sentiment may have remained among the Southern people. It is possible, that in districts of country occupied by the army occasionally a man may be found who seeing nothing before him but ignominy and death, his wife and innocent children appealing to him for protection with all the ties of filial affection his property to be confiscated, and his family to become outcast and beggars in the world, that such a man, in order for the time being to save himself, save his family and save his property, may take the oath but the effect of it will be, as it ought to be, like that of Gallileo who invented the telescope, and who first taught the rotary motion of the earth.—That noble old Italian, after many years of labor in the study of science, and when he had advanced to the extreme age of 70, was summoned before an inquisition, tried condemed and imprisoned in a dungeon for teaching a heresy subsequently he was brought out and offered liberty on condition of renouncing his heretical doctrine. The effect of beholding the glorious light of the sun and breathing again the pure air of Heaven as contrasted with the loathsome dungeon in which he had been cast, and to which he must return or renounce his belief in the earth's motion so far overcame his humanity that he consented to comply, and upon his bended knees, with his hands upon the gospel, he abjured his belief in the Copernican doctrine. Part of his objuration ran in these terms. "With a sincere heart and unfeigned faith, I objure, curse and detest the said errors heresies, (viz. that the earth moves, &c.) I swear that I will never in future say or assert anything verbally or in writing, which may give rise to a similar suspicion against me." Rising from his knees with his eyes fixed on the earth, he whispered to a friend, *E pur si muve*," "It moves for all that." So it will be with the man who is forced to take the oath to save himself, his family and his property. He may take it, but in his heart he will detest and despise the authority that requires it. Will such a man be devoted to or make a good citizen of the government in which he lives; The history of Poland, of Hungary of Ireland and of Italy furnishes an answer to the question. If imperial governments are not able to hold in submissive obedience small portions of a vast empire once in revolt, how much less a government having for its basis the consent of the governed. But subjugation" is the Watchword. Liberty and freedom for the slaves and subjugation and extermination for the master is the popular cry. Meet them, fight them, crush them says the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Green Clay Smith.) Sir, that is easily said upon this floor and is popular with those who from day to day fill the gallery of this House, but even the gentleman from Kentucky as well as a number of other military gentlemen, were quite willing to forego the pleasure of the performance and exchange their commissions as general in the field for a certificate entitling them to a seat upon this floor; and were I to judge by the willingness with which it was done and the tenacity with which they held on to it and the efforts some of them are making to return here again instead of the war spirit they breathe within these walls I should strongly suspect them of being in sympathy with the peace party.

Mr. Chairman: I am no military man, and therefore incompetent to give advice or advance an opinion in military affairs, but I have been often forcibly struck by a remark of Marshal Ney, in reply to Napoleon, as related by Headly in his "Napoleon and his Marshals." "One day, at Madrid, Napoleon entered the room where Ney and several officers were standing, and said in great glee, every thing goes on well; Romana will be reduced in a fortnight; the English are defeated and will be unable to advance; in three months the war will be finished." The officers to whom this was addressed, made no reply, but Ney, shaking his head, said with his characteristic bluntness, "Sire, this war has lasted long already, and our affairs are not improved. The people are obstinate; even their women and children fight; the massacre our men in detail. To-day we cut the enemy in pieces, to-morrow we have to oppose another twice as numerous. It is not an army we have to fight, it is a whole nation. I see no end to this business." "Bonaparte followed his own inclination, and was eventually defeated."

Mr. Chairman: Is there not instruction in the blunt yet forcible reply of the old French Marshal to his superior officer for us! Have we not had, from time to time, the predictions of Napoleon during the past three years, but without a Marshal Ney to say "I see no end to this business."

But, Mr. Chairman, how do we stand in the eyes of the civilized world to-day, in waging a war of subjugation and conquest against the Confederate States, which have seceded from us and set up a government of their own? Are we not inconsistent with all our former acts? Have we not been early to admit this property with regard to others? There never was a people on the face of the earth that demanded an independent government that did not have the sympathy of the American people; and ought we now to shrink from the doctrine we have been willing to apply to others? My earliest recollection is the appeal made by Clay and Webster in behalf of Greece, in 1824, when they so eloquently declaimed in that behalf on this floor and in the other branch of Congress. Whether it was Greece or the States of South America, or Poland or Hungary, or Italy or Ireland, the fact that a large country, for any cause, demanded a distinct and separate Government, always received the warmest sympathy and support of the American people, irrespective of party.—Even as late as December, 1860, after Mr. Lincoln was elected, and after the preliminary steps for secession had been taken, the paper having the largest circulation of any in the Republican party, and having more influence than any other in the formation of Republican opinion, declared that it could see no reason why, if three millions of colonists could separate from the British Crown in 1776, that five millions of Southerners could not separate from us in 1861. I have been as much puzzled as the distinguished Republican editor, Mr. Greeley, to find, looking at it as a revolutionary right, the difference in position. Ought we to shrink from the application of a doctrine to ourselves which we have been so willing to apply to other nations, such as Austria, Russia and Spain, if we do what will be the judgment of impartial history? How much better it would have been for us and for the cause of Democracy throughout the globe. What a splendid tribute it would have been to a republican government if we had parted in peace with our dissatisfied sister States, as Mr. Everett recommended as late as February 1861, sustained by such leading Republican journals as the Cincinnati Commercial, N. York Tribune, Indianapolis Journal, Chicago Tribune, New Haven (Connecticut) Palladium, Columbus Journal, and Salmon P. Chase, now Secretary of the Treasury, and many others of that school. What in monarchical countries had required a long and bloody war, would have been accomplished by Democratic principles and republican sense of justice. What a splendid proof it would have afforded of the capacity of the people of self-government. What a valuable lesson it would have conveyed to the whole civilized world. The fact that we could rise superior to all prejudices and passions and to have conquered ourselves would have been the highest triumph that we had ever achieved I regret as much, Mr. Chairman, as any gentleman upon this floor that any of our sister States should have desired to cut asunder the ligaments that bound them to us. None would be more willing than myself to make any reasonable sacrifice to induce them to return to their partnership with us, but still recognizing the truth of the doctrine taught by the fathers of the Republic and so fairly expressed by John Quincy Adams, that our Government was, after all, in the heart, it would be better, severe as would be the pang of regret to part in friendship, rather than to hold sovereign States pinned to us by the bayonet, as Mr. Greeley expressed it, in 1861. What advance have we made in the science and principles of government, Mr. Chairman, if we cannot rise above the Austro Russian principle of holding subject provinces by the power of force and coercion? What becomes of the Declaration of Independence and of all our teachings for eighty years? After all, Mr. Chairman, it is not the extent of territory which should be the object of our desires. Better sacrifice over nine-tenths of the territory than destroy our republican form of government. What our people desired in 1861, and which I honored though I regarded as mistaken, was the preservation of the government and the retention of our jurisdiction over the whole territory. They were rightly willing to sacrifice every material consideration for that purpose. Land is nothing, Mr. Chairman, compared to liberty. We existed as a Republic when the mouth of the Mississippi was held by a foreign power, when we had nothing west of that river, when Florida was held against us; and we could exist again if by the chastisement of heaven we should be curtailed to our old territorial dimensions. For fifteen millions of dollars we purchased the whole of that immense territory, and were it a hundred thousand times as valuable, its preservation would not be worth our admirable form of government. Pride of territorial ambition is a vulgar and low ambition of national greatness. Russia, and even China can vie with us in that, but who would rather reside in one of the Cantons of Switzerland, or in Great Britain, than in those countries. It is not the extent of territory that we possess, but in the manner in which we govern it that renders us respectable. Many gentlemen seem rather to look to the quantity than the quality. All Republics have been destroyed by the thirst of territorial aggrandizement and the lust of conquest. The great object of our Government should be to develop and cultivate the internal resources of those friendly to its jurisdiction rather than to extend it over hostile and foreign people. It is in that character that true patriotism is to be cultivated and true national glory found. Especially should all republics cultivate the art of peace, since it is by the war power that free Governments are commonly overturned. The charge has been made that Democracy is turbulent, warlike and aggressive, but if so it is a terrible misconception of its true interests, for upon the people fall the awful calamities of armed collisions. An eminent poet has said—Lord Byron—that war was a game which if the people were wise, kings and princes would never play at. The venerable Dr. Franklin, at the close of his illustrious career, remarked: "That there was never a good war and a bad peace."

We have made, Mr. Chairman, by this war eight millions of bitter enemies upon the American continent. While time shall last the recollections of this bloody strife will never fade from the memories of the people North and South, but will be handed down to the latest generation. The words Shiloh, Antietam, Gettysburg, Marfreesborough, Richmond, Vicksburg and Fort Donelson, are words of division and disunion, and will serve to bring up emotions of eternal hate. If it were true, as was alleged by a distinguished Senator from Ohio (Mr. Wade), in a speech in Portland in 1855, "that he believed that no two nations on the earth hated each other as much as the North and South," how much more true is the remark now after they have been arrayed in such bloody contests. It is the object of the sword to cut and cleave asunder, but never to unite. What union is there between Russia and Poland, between Austria and Hungary, between England and Catholic Ireland, where the sword and the bayonet for centuries have been employed? Instead of conferring national strength, they are sources of weakness to countries that hold them in subjection, and which would this day be stronger without them than with them.

Mr. Chairman, these lessons of history are full of warning and example. Much better would it have been for us in the beginning—much better would it be for us now—to consent to a division of our magnificent empire and cultivate amicable relations with our estranged brethren than to seek to hold them to us by the power of the sword. Here let me advert to the common, yet perfectly glaring and apparent error, that to part with one jurisdiction over eleven States involves the destruction of our government. The statement of the proposition demonstrates its absurdity. As well might one say, who had a farm of two hundred acres of land that he had lost his title deed to all of it because, by some misfortune, he had parted with fifty. In losing the South, not one function of our government over us is surrendered. It remains over us as completely sovereign as it ever did. Here let me say, as the experience of my individual belief, that if it had been understood in the North, as in the South, that by the terms of the Federal compact a State had a right to secede from the Union, this disruption would never have occurred. Had the North so understood the matter there would have been upon its part a forbearance from the exercise of extreme measures, and a desire not to press its Southern sisters to the wall that would ever have maintained the Confederacy unbroken. It was the prevalence of the idea of the Consolidationists in the North that the Southern States had no right to and would not secede, that tempted them and that fatal policy that has sundered the Confederacy.

It is said that no confederacy can exist by a recognition of this principle, but such was not the view of the fathers of our Government, it was not the view of Jefferson and Madison in their immortal resolutions of 1798 and 1799.

It has been said, Mr. Chairman, that it would make a confederacy a rope of sand but if so it is strange that the Southern Confederacy, where it is recognized should hold together through such a bloody pressure as we have applied to it for the last three years; it is a strange rope of sand that endures all that.

But to return, Mr. Chairman. As will be judged perhaps, by the tenor of these remarks, I am reluctantly and despondingly forced to the conclusion that the Union is lost, never to be restored. I regard all dreams of the restoration of the Union, which was the pride of my life and to restore which even now, I would pour out my heart's blood, as worse than idle. I see neither North or South any sentiment on which it is possible to build a Union—those elements of Union which Mr. Adams decribed have by the process of time been destroyed. Worse, yea worse than that, Mr. Chairman, I am reluctantly forced to the conclusion that in attempting to preserve our jurisdiction over the Southern States, we have lost our constitutional form of government over the northern. What has been predicted by our wisest and most eminent statesmen has come to pass; in grasping at the shadow we have lost the substance; in striving to remain the casket of liberty in which our jewels were confined, we have lost those precious monuments of freedom. Our Government as all know, is not anything resembling what it was three years ago; there is not one single vestige of the Constitution remaining; every clause and every letter of it has been violated, and I have no idea myself that it will ever again be respected. Revolutions never go backward to the point at which they started. There has always been a large party in this country favorable to a strong or monarchical government, and they have now all the elements upon which to establish one. They have a vast army, an immense public debt, and an irresponsible Executive. Ambitious to retain power, he is a candidate for re-election, and as Commander-in-Chief, it is charged (whether true or false, I shall not undertake to decide), that he has already used the army in the Florida expedition to advance his chances of success. One of the Generals he has decapitated (Gen. Fremont), has entered the field to oppose his claim to a continuance in power, and if The Chronicle of this city, the President's organ, is correct in its construction of the suggestions of The New York Herald, speaking of Lieutenant Gen. Grant, the question is already mooted whether he, in certain contingencies, at the head of the army would not be justified in assuming the reins of government.

The very idea upon which this war is founded—coercion of States, leads to despotism; to preserve a republican form of Government under any Constitution, under the prevalence of the doctrines now in vogue, is clearly impossible. These convictions of the complete overthrow of our Governments are as unwelcome and unpleasant to me as they are to any member of the House. Would to God the facts were such I could cherish other convictions. I may be denounced as disloyal and unpatriotic for entertaining them, but it will only be by shallow fools and arrant knaves who do not know or will not admit the difference between recognizing a fact and creating its existence. A man may not desire to die, but nevertheless his belief will not alter the fact of his mortality. I shall not in these remarks revive the unpleasant and acrimonious controversy of who is responsible for the death and destruction of our Republic. I do not see that any such discussion now would be productive of good. I entertain clear and strong convictions upon that point, convictions that I have no doubt will be shared in by the impartial historian of the future. For the present I am willing to let the past with all its recollections rest, provided we can snatch from the common ruin some of our old relics of freedom. I do not share in the belief entertained by many of my political friends on this floor and elsewhere that any peace is attainable upon the basis of Union and reconstruction. If the Democratic party were in power to-day I have no idea, and honesty compels me to declare it, that they could restore the Union over thirty-four States. My mind has undergone an entire change upon that subject. I believe that there are but two alternatives, and these are; either an acknowledgement of the independence of the South as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people; and of these alternatives I prefer the former.

Mr. Chairman, I take little or no interest in the discussion of the question which many of my political friends would make an issue as to how this war shall be prosecuted, its manner and object. I regard that as worse than trifling with the great question. I do not believe there can be any prosecution of the war against a sovereign State under the Constitution, and I do not believe that a war so carried on can be prosecuted so as to render it proper, justifiable or expedient. An unconstitutional war can only be carried on in an unconstitutional manner, and to prosecute it further under the idea of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens), as a war waged against the Confederate States as an independent nation, for the purpose of conquest and subjugation, as he proposes, as the Administration is in truth and in fact doing, I am equally opposed.

I will say further, Mr. Chairman, that if this war is to be still further prosecuted, I prefer that it shall be done under the auspices of those who now conduct its management, as I do not wish the party with which I am connected to be in any degree responsible for its results, which cannot be otherwise than disastrous and suicidal—let the responsibility remain where it is until we can have a change of policy instead of men, if such a thing is possible. Nothing could be more fatal for the Democratic party than to seek to come into power pledged to a continuance of a war policy—such a policy would be a libel on its creed in the past and the ideas that lie at the basis of all free governments, and

would lead to its complete demoralization and ruin.

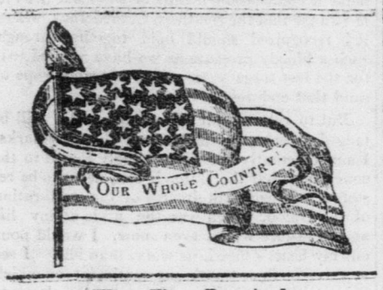
I believe the masses of the Democratic party are for peace, that they would be placed in a false position if they should nominate a war candidate for the Presidency and seek to make the issue upon the narrow basis of how the war should be prosecuted. For my own part as I have already indicated, I fear that our old government cannot be preserved even under the best auspices, and under any policy that may be now adopted; yet I desire to see the Democratic party with which I have always been connected, preserve its consistency and republican character unshaken.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

JOHN PALMER, ASSISTANT.

FRIDAY : : MAY 6, 1864.



What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF GOV. CURTIN PROMISED THE PEOPLE THAT IF THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THE WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE DRAFTING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

☞The first Quarterly Meeting for Ralnsburg circuit will be held at Mt. Smith M. E. Church, on Saturday and Sabbath the 21st and 22d of May. G. BERKSTRESSER, Pastor.

Mr. Long's Speech.

We publish, this week, the celebrated Speech of Mr. Long of Ohio. This is the speech that made such a wonderful Sensation among the Republican members of the House. After it was delivered, Mr. Speaker Colfax came down from his Chair and offered a resolution to expel Mr. Long. The resolution was discussed at length by the members of both parties, and a vote being taken it was lost: a number of Republicans voting against it. A resolution was afterwards passed censuring Mr. Long, but even this was only carried by a small majority. The before unheard of proceedings of the Speaker have since been denounced by some of the leading Republican papers; and among them the *New York Times*, whose article we published a short time ago, is not very sparing in its epithets against them.

Mr. Long does not assume to speak for the Democratic party, but only for himself. Many of the men who voted to sustain him, or rather against the resolution to expel and censure him, differ from him in opinion. But they believed in the right of Freedom of Debate in Congress and voted to sustain it. We are glad to observe too, that the subject was ably handled by the Democtats who argued it. Mr. Voorhees of Indiana delivered one of the most telling denunciations against the disposition to suppress free speech, that we have ever read.

Free speech and a free press are the bulwarks of liberty—take them away, and a few unprincipled scoundrels will usurp the power to crush the people. If the Republican party is right in its doctrine, why are its leaders afraid to have it discussed? What danger is there to the country from speeches that can be easily met by sound logic. Or, what danger can there be if their doctrines are right? We believe in that great principle enunciated by one of the greatest English lawyers of his age Mr. Erskine: "That OPINION is free, and that CONDUCT alone is amenable to the law." Mr. Long simply expressed his opinions in giving his views on the state of the country. He may have been right, he may have been wrong; but he had a right to express them, if he thought they were for the good of the Country. Have the Republicans become so perfect that it is impossible for them to err? It does not follow, that if they have might they also have right. The history of the world shows that power is as often used for wrong purposes as right ones; and this attempt to expel Mr. Long because of his opinions, is an attempt to use it for the wrong.

But the speech itself gives the key to all their actions. It is one of the most fearless, most logical and most Statesman like speeches that has been made in the House this session and indeed since the war begun. They left the difficulty of meeting his *arguments*, and attempted to smother them by appealing—as they always do—to feelings and prejudices, rather than to reason. Who can deny that this has always been the policy of the Republican leaders?

☞We had the pleasure of taking by the hand this week, a number of distinguished individuals from abroad. Gen. Coffroth our energetic representative was looking finely, notwithstanding the arduous duties he has to perform. Judge Kimmell was also present at Court, looking as usual, fat, pleasant and healthy; so much so that one would not suppose that *his* "conscience" is the least uneasy.

☞We had the honor of a visit during the past week from the Hon. John W. Dawson, Ex-Governor of Utah, and now proprietor and editor of *Dawson's Daily & Weekly Times*, published at Fort Wayne, Indiana. Mr. Dawson, although an old line whig before the rebellion, is now a stannch and uncompromising Democrat.

☞John H. Uhl, Esq., of Somerset, was admitted to practice in the several Courts of Bedford county, at this term. John is a clever and energetic fellow, and we shall be pleased to see him here "many times and oft."

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democratic Meeting on Monday night last, was large and enthusiastic. Hon. JOB MANN, was chosen President, and the following gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents: John W. Beeler, William Foster, Capt. States, Elias Gump, Adam Zembower, G. R. Bailey, Solomon Steel, L. N. Fyan, Isaac Kensinger, Levi Devore, D. Fletcher, Andrew Crisman, D. A. T. Black, A. J. Morgart, Nicholas Koons, Emanuel Statler, Asa Howser, Henry McDonald, George Beegle, J. C. Brumbaugh, Jos. B. Noble; Secretaries—Joseph W. Tate and Isaac E. Reighard.

The meeting was addressed by Wm. Hartley, Hon. A. H. Coffroth, O. E. Shannon, and Wm. P. Schell.

The following resolutions were then offered by John Palmer, and adopted, after which the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Constitution and the Union.

Whereas: The present administration and party in power have violated the Constitutional right of Free Speech and a Free Press—of personal security from illegal arrest and search—of trial by jury in States wherein the civil law was in full operation; and have made the military superior to the civil law by the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*—a privilege "inestimable to freemen, and formidable to tyrants only." And, *Whereas:* They have abrogated the right of private property by the Confiscation Act and the Emancipation Proclamation, and have violated the Constitution by making paper money a legal tender; thereby impairing the obligation of contracts. And they have interfered with the rights of citizens "to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience"—they have destroyed the efficiency of the State Malitia and impinged the rights of the States by passing an unconstitutional conscription act. They have violated the Constitution by the division of Virginia—they have destroyed the freedom of elections by causing the military to interfere in the Border States; and have admitted the secession of the Confederate States as an accomplished thing.

And *whereas:* They have, at the present session of Congress, refused to affirm that they are conducting the war in the spirit of the Crittenden resolution, and for the purposes therein declared. And *whereas* they are using the army of the United States for the abolition of Slavery, and prostituting it for the basest party purposes to perpetuate their present dynasty of fraud, force and corruption. Now *therefore*, be it

Resolved, That the states are essential parts of the Federal Union which was established by the Constitution of the United States: That each State is sovereign in its own sphere, and, as such, has the exclusive right to order and direct its own domestic affairs and policy.—That the Federal government is one of limited delegated powers; and that the exercise of any powers not delegated to it, is a violation of the Federal Constitution, an infringement upon the reserved rights of the states, and a greater evil than disunion itself, if submitted to by the people.

2. That the Federal government is not superior to the State governments, nor the State governments superior to the Federal government; "nor is either authorized literally to decide what belongs to itself, or its co-partner in government; but in differences of opinion, between the different acts of public servants, the appeal is to neither," but to the people represented in Convention assembled. But in the case of a "deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise," by Congress of powers not granted by the Constitution, and a refusal by it (Congress) to appeal to the people, the source of all power, a step ever due to the peace and harmony of the government; then and in that case, the States "have the right and are in duty bound, to interpose, for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights, and liberties appertaining to them."

3. That inasmuch as the policy of the President and party in power, by managing and conducting the war, has not been consistent with, but in palpable and criminal violations of the spirit and letter of the Crittenden resolution of July 1861, as avowed by them and conveyed to the people, that we are relieved from giving it any support, aid or sympathy, believing that to do so voluntarily, would be to give a willing hand in subverting the Constitution and destroying the Union.

4. That we are in favor of peace on terms alike consistent with the honor and dignity of the people North and South; and recommend to the President, his Cabinet and Congress, and to all who now administer the Federal government, the language of Chatham in the House of Commons in 1776 on the proposition to withdraw the British troops from Boston:

"With a dignity becoming your exalted situation, make the first advances to concord, to peace, and happiness; for that is your true dignity to act with prudence and justice. That *you* should first concede, is obvious, from sound and rational policy. Concession comes with better grace and more salutary effect from superior power. It reconciles superiority of power with the feelings of men, and establishes solid confidence in the foundations of affection and gratitude."

5. That we are utterly opposed to the idea of a *reconstruction* of the Union; because, such reconstruction implies that the Union has been destroyed, or broken up, and that the Southern States have legally seceded from the Federal Union, and cast off their constitutional obligations—a hypothesis opposed to the spirit of the Federal constitution, and destructive of the "reserved rights of the States" as they existed before the secession—and as we believe still exist. And, that our position may be fully understood on this point; we declare it to be our opinion that *secession* is *extra* constitutional, and that though the said States have, and still may refuse to perform their functions during a state of war, yet, so soon as the Federal authority shall be re-established in any such state, that moment the constitution and laws of such State, as they existed previous to the act of secession, are in full force and vigor, and the State is entitled to all its former rights under the constitution. That we are therefore opposed to *reconstruction*, as advocated by the Abolition party, but remain unutterably in favor of the *restoration* of the Union as it was, and are still, as we always have been in favor of the Constitution as it is.

6. That in view of the encroachments being daily made by Federal authorities, upon the Constitutional right of the States and of private citizens, we declare as freemen that we will never tamely surrender the Constitutional sovereignty of our State; and we pledge ourselves to its maintenance, and we will further do our part as citizens of Pennsylvania and of the United States, to maintain

Free Speech,

A Free Press,

Free Courts and the right of speedy and impartial trial by Jury,

Free Elections,

Freedom of religious opinion and worship.

Freedom of public assemblage for the discussion of public affairs and to petition for redress of grievances,

Freedom from arbitrary arrests, searches and seizures.

Freedom to keep and bear arms, as a necessary means of security to a free State, and we will stand by and defend every other right guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania.

We declare these our purposes in no spirit of boasting or threatening, but with the earnest truthfulness of men who know the value of Constitutional liberty, and the danger that now environs it, and have counted the cost of its maintenance.

7. That we endorse and approve the course of our able Representative in Congress, Hon. A. H. Coffroth: both in his exertions to amend the Conscription Law—so as to have persons who are drafted examined at the county towns of each county, instead of as heretofore, at only one place in the district—and his votes on the political questions of the day.

8. That we have in Hon. B. F. Meyers, an able and efficient Representative in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and that his course in that body has reflected credit alike upon himself and his constituents. That we fully appreciate his efforts to have the Southern Connellsville Railroad erected, which will be of special advantage to the citizens of this county.

The Republican Meeting.

The Republican meeting on Tuesday night, was as such gatherings usually are, a rather slim affair. Mr. William Kirk, was elected President, we suppose, because of his successful (?) effort in Abolitionizing St. Clair township!!

The first speaker was Gen. Wm. H. Koontz, of Somerset, who will be better known to our readers when we inform them that he is the gentleman who was beaten for Senator in this district by Hon. Wm. P. Schell, some years ago. His speech was made in reply to the able effort of General Coffroth on Monday evening; at least, he seemed to wish it to be so understood. He drew a powerful picture of the prosperity of the United States under Democratic rule, and then contrasted it with the present miserable condition of the country.—We were somewhat surprised to hear him use the expression—"thirty-four *Sovereign States*," but suppose it was owing to some defect in his Republican education. We had the pleasure of taking sides with the General some years ago in a debate on the tyranny of Russia in regard to Turkey, and could not help but recollect his eloquent denunciations of *that* Despotism, while he was doing his utmost to defend that of Abraham the first. But we must give him the credit of making a speech without the usual amount of clap-trap about *copperheads*, treason, &c.; but can't say that we are under any special obligations for his magnanimity. The Gen. is a candidate for the nomination of Congressman, and, of course is just as patriotic as that class of loyal men always are; and as we feel charitable towards him, we hope he may get the nomination as we can beat him about as easily as "any other man."

The next speaker was the distinguished patriot and soldier, major, colonel, or, perhaps *General* Jordan, who has so profusely poured out his blood for the Union, as a Paymaster in the army. He, too, according to the commencement of his speech, is a candidate for the nomination of Congressman. He was "profusely patriotic and intensely loyal." He "pitched into" Gov. Bramlette and the people of Kentucky; and said that they were on the other side of the question. We pity the Kentuckians; for General—we beg his pardon—Major, or Colonel Jordan, used them up. According to his argument they are to-day with the South; notwithstanding the heavy "loyal" vote they polled under military auspices at their last elections. We are certainly under obligations to Major Jordan for this information, and can assure him that we had never learned this from the "loyal" press of his party.

The meeting was also addressed, we understand by some of the smaller lights, and then adjourned.

Abolition State Convention.

The State Convention of the Abolition party, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Baltimore Convention, came off at Harrisburg, on Thursday, 28th ult. It was composed principally of Federal officeholders and members of the State Legislature. The people had but little to do with it. The principal struggle was between the Cameron and McClure factions, for the ascendency at Baltimore. Although Col. McClure was chosen one of the delegates at large, the triumph of the Cameron wing was complete. Of course, this result was not accomplished by the followers of Simon, without the usual amount of trickery and villainy which have always characterized the political manœuvres of the "Wig-Wags." For instance, upwards of *eighty* members of the Convention signed a memorial addressed to the President of the body, requesting the appointment of Col. McClure as Chairman of the State Committee. This was an emphatic expression of the preference of a large majority of the delegates.—But Mr. Lawrence, the President, being one of the knots in the tail of Simon's kite, laughed the petitioners to scorn, and appointed the Hon. Simon Cameron! This is also significant as to the fate which awaits Gov. Curtin's aspirations to the nomination for Vice President.—With Cameron in the Baltimore Convention and at the head of the State Committee, we can only say, (and we say it mournfully) Good bye, Andy!

The "Ins" and the "Outs."

There are many positions in which the "Ins" have the advantage of the "Outs:" for instance, the Abolitionists are *in* power and the Democrats are *out*; but whether this will be the case after we "shuffle off this mortal coil," and go to "that undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller returns" we cannot say. But we are disposed, at least, judging from the way that most of the Abolitionists delight in the shedding of blood—to believe that the "Ins" will still be "Ins," and the "Outs" will still be outs "beyond the river"—that is the Abolitionists will be *in* the infernal regions and the Democrats *out*. And perhaps, things will be so reversed there, that this will be an advantage—for, we once heard an old gentleman say, that it was a pity they were not there long ago: for, said he, "they would have had hell dissolved by this time."

Now, in the goodness of our hearts, we certainly do not wish them any such misfortune in the great future, however much they may deserve it. But there is such a thing as the "Ins" and "outs" changing places on this "mundane sphere;" and if our Abolition tyrants would think of this, they might, perhaps, be more merciful to the "Outs."—Suppose now that the democrats should carry the next election for president; and have the power which the "Ins" are now using against them; and suppose that they were to use it as the "Ins" do, by arresting every prominent man who would oppose them, and immuring him in a dungeon. What would they think of the proceedings? Suppose, too, that going as far as the "Ins" have already gone, they would prohibit from circulating through the mails the *New York Independent*, the *Emancipationist*, the the *Tribune* and *Harper's Weekly*; and send into perpetual banishment, such men as Tilton, Greely, Sumner, Wendell Philips and Henry Ward Beecher; and at the same time bring back Vallandigham, giving him an ovation in every large town and city he passed through on his way home—what would the "Ins" who would then be "Outs"—think of it? Now we want them to think of this, because, this is just what *they* have done; and by looking at this picture they can see themselves in our mirror—

"O, it is excellent
To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous
To use it like a giant."

Nor are we certain that if the Democrats should get the power that they would not retaliate. It would be well therefore, for the Abolitionists not to "treasure up wrath against the day of wrath," for their power may not last forever; for

"If we do but watch the hour,
There never yet was human power
Which could evade if unforgiven,
The patient search and vigil long
Of him who treasures up a wrong,"

says the poet. True they might have rights and law to protect them; but their acts have shown that law and right are no protection against military power.

True, we do not wish that this may be the case, however much we may desire the success of the Democratic party. Neither have we any idea of advocating any such doctrine—we have only been endeavoring to show them themselves, as they will appear in future history and as they appear to the civilized world now. We are sure that any Republican or Abolitionist who has read the history of the world, will recollect how indignant he felt when he read of the banishment of Aristides, and the execution of Sidney, Emmett and the Polish and Hungarian martyrs, and how he scorned and perhaps cursed the perpetrators of those deeds. So, in future, the honest reader of history will indignantly pour out his denunciations on the "Butcher of Fredericksburg," and the great Proclamationist and joker, who banished Vallandigham, imprisoned thousands of whites, and set the *blacks* free! These gentlemen may change their opinions, but "they cannot escape history." And let us remind them that then they will be the "Ins" of history who will be remembered for their perfidy and baseness of purpose.

The Division in the Abolition Ranks.

The annexed article on the subject of the nomination of an Abolition candidate for President, we clip from a late number of the Honesdale *Republic*, the organ of the Abolitionists of Wayne county, in this State. It will serve to show that there is a lever working in the Abolition party which will yet cause it to burst into factions, discordant and inimical to the bitter end:

PRESIDENTIAL.

Some weeks ago it appeared probable that Mr. Lincoln would be re-nominated by acclamation, and that the genuine friends of the Union would cordially co-operate to secure his re-election. Since then a sharp conflict of view and purpose has arisen, and there is no longer a prospect of unanimity in selecting the candidate for the Presidency.

Different objections are urged against Mr. Lincoln. He is held to be excluded from the succession by the one-term principle. This principle is regarded by many as of prime importance. They are, moreover, publicly pledged, and have been for years, to maintain it. Mr. Lincoln was an open advocate of the doctrine. It is not seen how he or they can consistently recant.

Beyond this, while great uprightness of intention and design is conceded to Mr. Lincoln, and many of his official acts are highly applauded, it is objected that his mental capability is not of the first order. Other men are known to possess larger powers; and it is thought now, if ever, the strongest, the steadiest, and the resolutest hand should be assigned to the helm.

Fremont has a large number of warm admirers. It is seen that as by intuition he, at the outset, seized the key of the great problem involved in the rebellion, and had the boldness and tact to act upon it decisively.—Among his friends a feeling prevails that he has not been fairly dealt with by the Administration; but was purposely snubbed and humiliated till his self-respect constrained him to prefer a request which was gladly made the excuse for relegating him into obscurity. At the southwest not a few of his friends declare they will not support Mr. Lincoln in any contingency, and measures have already been concerted for calling a third National Convention.

It is possible the re-action against Mr. Lincoln may subside, and that he may be made the presidential candidate by the Baltimore Convention in June, with full concurrence all round. As at the present advised, we do not think this probable. With some opportunities for observation, though not of the largest. We think the current of feelling is setting away from Mr. Lincoln. There is a longing, that becomes intenser all the while, for a genuine leader, who clearly foresees what ought to be done and who boldly takes the initiative. It suits well enough in quiet times to have a President who has to be crowded up to take necessary steps of progress. In periods of turmoil and strife there is a feeling that a different sort of President is best.

Hay's Florida Expedition.

Mr. JOHN HAY is a fresh and fair youth of some twenty or more summers, who writes excellent verses and has flourished for two or three years in the executive mansion at Washington as a private secretary of the President. He was esteemed of the better sex as a proper ladies' man, and might with due change of garb have passed creditably as a lady's maid. The other day he was made a major, and departed for the South—for what precise quarter was to the public unknown till a day or two ago, a steamer from Hilton Head brought the heart-sickening announcement that a thousand brave men had fallen amid the swamps of Florida in a fruitless attempt to make successful a political expedition of which this young man was the leader, and his master, Mr. Lincoln, the inspiration. Gen. Gilmore nominally led the expedition, but Hay had full authority for its direction. Its object was the occupation of Florida, with a view to the reconstruction of that state, after the fashion indicated in the President's proclamation of December last. The expedition was confronted by an unexpected and superior force of rebels, and was repulsed so signally that our brave soldiers had added to the poignancy of their grief at defeat, the bitter reflection that they were poorly led, in a military sense, while the political object for which they died was so contemptible and so cruel as almost to surpass belief. Nothing has yet happened on the dark side of our arms which will so effectually shake a country's confidence in our rulers as this lamentably wicked movement. —*N. Y. World.*

The War.

There is nothing of importance from the Rapidan. The Confederates are strengthening their picket lines and still laboring hard upon the fortifications. Every day of delay is of immense value to them, and it is very strange why Grant lingers so long. Tomorrow will be the anniversary of the capture of Yorktown in 1862, by McClellan. He advanced against the enemy in March; Grant has not yet moved and now May has begun. The Confederate forces in North Carolina have certainly abandoned that State and are on their way to Richmond.

From Decatur, in Alabama, there is a little news. It appears that the lines of Federal wagon supply to Chattanooga, pass that way and are seriously endangered. The Confederates are all around Decatur, and we should not be astonished to hear of its early capture or abandonment by the Federal garrison. General Grierson is reported to have had a small skirmish with the rear of Forrest's command, on the retreat from Memphis toward Decatur. The result of it is thus *unjustly* reported. "The exact number of wagons, horses and mules that Grierson captured is not yet known. No report of the entire loss of the rebels has yet been seen in."

We print this morning a series of dispatches about General Steele's position in Arkansas, which very few can comprehend. He seems to have run all over Southern Arkansas, skirmishing with the enemy, advancing, retreating, threatening and pursuing, and after wading through the entire mass of news, our readers will be quite as wise as they were before they began. There certainly is nothing of any value from that quarter, and no change is reported on the Red River. The Confederate report of General Banks' defeat has been received. His loss was eight thousand and the enemy captured thirty-five guns two hundred wagons and two thousand prisoners. They report General Steele to be surrounded on the Little Missouri River near the Arkansas line, and awaiting reinforcements.

Affairs are evidently approaching a crisis on the Rapidan. Reinforcements are being hurried forward to General Lee. Beauregard, with twenty thousand men, is said to have passed northward through Petersburg. This we receive from so many sources, that it seems to be true almost beyond doubt. The Confederates are reported to have withdrawn their western wing a short distance back from Madison Court House, and are concentrating their forces towards Fredericksburg. They evidently expect Grant to make a dash towards Richmond over the route pursued by the Kilpatrick raiding party. As the old telegraph line between Alexandria and Falmouth is being reconstructed this would seem to be probable.—Meanwhile the sick are being sent from the Federal army to Washington in great numbers. Last week for two or three days the canal between the Delaware and Chesapeake was wholly taken up by Government transports going South. There was an uninterrupted stream day and night. Some sea expedition either by Smith or Burnside is in contemplation. The capture of Madison Court House, which is about fourteen miles west of Culpepper, is confirmed. The Federal raiding party abandoned it, however, after burning it.—*Age.*

—MARRIED—

MILLER—ROWSER.—On the 21st ult., at the home of the Bride, by John Smith, Esq., Mr. Jacob W. Miller, Sr., of St. Clair Township to Mrs. Marry S. Rowser, of Napier township.

SMITH—SNOWBERGER.—On the evening of the 26th ult., by the same, at the house of the Bride's Mother, Mr. Alexander Smith to Miss Juliann Snowberger, all of St. Clair township.

—DIED—

ESSICK.—At his residence in Berrien village, Michigan, on the morning of the 29th of March of a fit of apoplexy, Mr. George Essick, formerly of this place. A Michigan paper says: Mr. Essick was one of the old Pioneers and first settlers of this part of the country, and almost universally known throughout the different townships of the County. He leaves a bereaved family and a host of devoted friends as well as neighbors, without exception, to bitterly mourn his loss.

We are authorized to announce MICHAEL WERTZ, Esq., of Union township, as a candidate for county Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention."

We are authorized to announce MICHAEL S. RITCHEY, of Snake Spring township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

New Goods

AT THE

NEW BARGAIN STORE OF

G. R. & W. OSTER.

We are now receiving a choice selection of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Embracing all the new styles and shades of prints from 16 cts. up, Delaines, Challies, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohairs, Mozambiques, Black Silks, Victoria and Pacific Lawns, Cambric and Jaconet Muslins, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves, in sets, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, of the best makes, and latest styles.

SHAWLS AND HEAD NETS.

New fabrics and designs for Spring and Summer. Embossed Wool Table Covers, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, Cottonades, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of all the standard makes, from 18 cents up.

White Ballardvale, Red, Grey and Striped Shirting Flannels.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Jeans.

Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths.

READY MADE COATS AND VESTS

for Men and Boys, cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner, VERY CHEAP

Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts, Cotton Yarn and Carpet Chain.

HATS of every quality, style and color, from 12½ cents up.

Boots and Shoes,

The largest and best assortment of Ladies, misses and Childrens Fine Calf, Goat, French Leather, English Kid, Morocco and English Lasting, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes and Buskins IN TOWN—with or without heels, made to order, call and see them,

they will speak for themselves.

GROCERIES.

Choice Coffee, Extra fine Young Hyson, Imperial, and Oolong Teas, prepared and essence of Coffee, a choice assortment of Sugars and Syrups, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

of the choicest brands.

QUEENSWARE, a full assortment.

Herring and Mackerel, by the barrel, ½ bbl or dozen. Together with a great variety of other goods to which we would call the attention of every body.

Terms—Cash, unless otherwise specified.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, May 6, 1864.

WISTAR'S BALSAM

OF

WILD CHERRY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR

Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, and every affection of

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST,

INCLUDING EVEN

CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

So general has the use of this remedy become, and so popular it is everywhere, that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. Its works speak for it, and for the assurance in the abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who from long suffering and settled disease have by its use been restored to pristine vigor and health. We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertions, that

CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

The Rev. Jacob Sechler,

Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted.

HANOVER, PA., Feb. 16, 1859.

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

From Jesse Smith, Esq., President of the Morris County Bank, Morristown, New Jersey.

"Having used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health.

From Hon. John E. Smith, a Distinguished Lawyer in Westminster, Md.

I have on several occasions used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for severe colds, and always with decided benefit. I know of no preparation that is more efficacious or more deserving of general use.

The Balsam has also been used with excellent effected by J. B. ELLIOTT, Merchant, Hall's Cross Roads, Md.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS," on the wrapper.

For Sale by

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

Has fully established the superiority of

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,

Over all other healing preparations.

It cures all kinds of SORES, CUTS, SCALDS, BURNS, BOILS, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, STIES, PILES, CORNS, SORE LIPS, SORE EYES, &c., REMOVING THE PAIN AT ONCE, AND REDUCING THE MOST ANGRY LOOKING SWELLINGS AND INFLAMATION AS IF BY MAGIC.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX, FOR SALE BY

J. P. DINSMORE, NO. 491 Broadway, New-York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggists.

May 6, 1864—eowly

Estate of Frederick Machtley, dec'd.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Frederick Machtley, late of St. Clair township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. THOMAS ALLISON,

May 6, 1864.—3t* Adm'r.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS have never yet failed in removing difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. The Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress—the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what causes the obstruction may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 60 Pills. Price $1.

DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE on Diseases of Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction, and Abuses of Nature, and copp afically the Ladies' Private Medical Adviser, a pamphlet of 64 pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage.

The Pills and book will be sent by mail when desired, securely sealed, and prepaid, by

J. BRYAN, M. D., General Agent,
No. 76 Cedar st., New York.

☞Sold by all the principal druggists.
December 4, 1863—1ysc.*

Notice

Is hereby given that I have purchased at Sheriff's sale the following property belonging to Thomas Kinser, and have left the same in his possession during my pleasure: 7 head of cattle, 2 horses and 3 sheep. DAVID MILLER.

May 6, 1864.*

A Most Excellent Medicine.

J. F. CARPENTER'S RHEUMATIC FLUID.—Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Burns, &c., will find this a most excellent remedy. It comes to us recommended by some of the best men in the State—and in this community. Try a bottle and see for yourself. For sale at J. L. Dibaugh's, Bedford. April 29, 1864—1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Broad Top township on the estate of Christian Barnett, late of East Providence tp., deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH BARNETT, Adm'r.

Apr. 29—6t*

WANTED.

A boy of good moral character, industrious habits, and well recommended, to learn the tanning business. Apply immediately to the subscriber in Cumberland Valley. JOHN A. GUMP.

Apr. 29, 1864.

Bedford Hall Association.

The stockholders of the Bedford Hall Association are hereby notified that the annual election for five trustees of said association, will be held at the Odd Fellows Hall in Bedford borough, on Monday, the second day of May, 1864, between the hours of one and three o'clock, P. M., of said day. Notice is also given that the trustees of said association have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per centum upon the capital stock, which the stockholders can receive by calling upon the Treasurer, John R. Jordan. S. L. RUSSELL, Sec'ry.

April 22, 1864.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that I have purchased a dark bay mare, harness and cart at Sheriff's sale, and that I have left the same in the hands of Patrick Wall during my pleasure.

April 22, 1864—3t JOHN G FISHER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Frederick Claar, late of Union township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

April 22—6t JACOB CLAAR, Adm'r.

Something new in Philadelphia.

COOPER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC AND ART GALLERY, NO. 1336 CHESTNUT STREET, Opposite U. S. MINT.

GALLERY, RECEPTION AND OPERATING ROOMS ALL ON FIRST FLOOR.

All style and sizes of Photographs, Ivorytypes, Ferrotypes or "Tintypes" and taken at prices to suit the times.

Pictures Finished in Water Colors, Oil, India Ink and Pastil.

Horses and other animals, Equipages, Country Seats, Ruins, Models of Machinery, &c., for Patenting accurately photographed.

P. F. Cooper desires to call the attention of persons visiting Philadelphia to his new Ground Floor Gallery, where he has introduced newly-patented cameras, capable of taking, in a few seconds, one hundred Photographs, from the small stamp or autographic, to the Imperial and Life Size.

After many experiments he has succeeded in placing his skylight at an improved angle, diffusing the light in equal proportions, and producing that soft gradation of tone which cannot be given by the side and skylights generally used, and which is of so much importance to the beauty of a picture. It is made of French glass, and is the largest in Philadelphia.

Mr. Cooper has been engaged more than twenty years in the study and practice of the Fine Arts.—His long experience as a Miniature and Portrait Painter is a sufficient guarantee for the perfection of the pictures made at his establishment.

The art of idealizing is well understood; none but the most skilful artists are employed in the respective departments.

All Pictures warranted;—the Ivorytypes will not change in any climate, and will stand the test of acids.—Particular attention is paid to giving graceful and easy positions.

Daguerreotypes and all other kinds of pictures copied, from small medallion to life size, and finished in colors or Indian ink, to look equal to pictures taken from life.

This Gallery possesses rare facilities for taking *Equestrian* Pictures from life, in the rear building where from one to fifty horses can be photographed at a time.

N. B.—To Photographers, Colorists and others.—Just issued.—"*Every body can be an Artist*"—A new work on

PHOTOGRAPH COLORING, IVORYTYPING, ENAMELLING, IVORY MINIATURE PAINTING, &c.,—Complete instructions given for making Ivorytypes with some valuable receipts, never before published useful to all photographs, for one of which a large sum has been offered.

By following the directions contained in this book, even those persons with no previous knowledge of Painting cannot fail to color photographs in a beautiful and effective style.

Price one copy with model of coloring $5.00 without model $3.00, or five copies for $12.00. By remitting $10 one copy, with Box of Paints Palette Brushes, and preparations complete will be furnished free of charge. Will be published shortly.

A VALUABLE WORK ON DRAWING, with progressive Illustrations of the Human Face and Figure. Also, A HAND-BOOK ON POSITIONS, with Illustrations. Designed for the use of Photographers and Artists.

Mr. Cooper continues to receive Ladies and Gentlemen into his Classes for Instruction in Drawing, and Photograph, Ivorytype, Indian Ink and Pastil Painting, and a beautiful process for Enameling Pictures.

Circulars containing list of prices of pictures and further information respecting the Books and Terms of Instruction may be had by enclosing Post Office Address and a Stamp to P. F. COOPER,
1338 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

REFERENCE.

Caleb Cope, President Academy of Fine Arts.
Dr. T. B. Wilson Ornithologist and Entomologist.
Rev. Thos. Miles Martin. P. E. Church.
Hon. Victor A. Sartori, Consul of Leghorn.
Robert G. Clarkson of Firm of Jay Cook & Co. New York Rev. W. A. Maybin, Rect. St. Alban's Church.
Boston J. E. Tilton & Co.
Henry Howland, Esq., Long Branch N. J.
Baltimore, Mons. Amedae Sauvan, French consul.

April 15, 1864.

SWALLOW two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHANT'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable pleasant to take prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken-down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by

JAS. S. BUTLER, General Agent,
Station D, Bible House, New York.

P. S. A box sent to any address on receipt of price—which is *One Dollar—post free.*

March 25, 1864.—3m

USE NO OTHER! BUCHAN'S SPECIFIC PILLS are the only *Reliable Remedy* for all Diseases of the Seminal, Urinary and Nervous Systems. Try one box, and be cured. ONE DOLLAR A BOX. One box will *perfect a cure*, or money refunded.—Sent by mail on receipt of price.

JAS. S. BUTLER.
Station D, Bible House, New York,
March 25, 1864—3m General Agent.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?
DR. BUCHAN'S
English Specific Pills cure in less than 30 days the worst cases of Nervousness, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity and all Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent; post-paid; by mail, on receipt of an order. Address,

JAS. S. BUTLER, General Agent,
Station D, Bible House, New York.
March 25, 1864.—3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having received letters of administration upon the estate of John R. Mowery, late of Union township, dec'd., requests all persons having claims against the estate to present the same properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted will please make immediate payment.

April 22—6t JOSIAH MOWERY, Adm'r.

NEW FIRM!

Recent Arrival of New Goods!!

Good News for the Ladies!

E. M. Fisher, Little John C. & Wm J, Have removed their store two doors south of the post office, to the room lately occupied by William Shaffer, Esq., where they have just opened a new and large stock of FANCY GOODS, such as

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &c.,

together with a well selected assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

of every description.

Gentlemens Shirt Fronts, Hose, Soaps of all kinds, Jewelry, &c., &c.

All of which they will sell very low for cash. The public are respectfully invited to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. April 22, '64.

THE LOST FOUND!

Every thing is now lost in high prices; but if you wish to find them again at old prices, call at

MRS. E. V. MOWRY'S,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and best selection of MILLINERY GOODS EVER BROUGHT TO BEDFORD, which she will sell as cheap or cheaper than old prices. Her stock consists of a general assortment of fashionable SILK, CACTUS, STRAW, LEGHORN & CRAPE

BONNETS.

Infant Hoods, Shakers, and a large assortment of Ladies' Misses and Childrens' HATS, the very latest styles and colors.

A beautiful assortment of PLAID RIBBONS, the latest style.

Flowers, Ruches, Ladies Dress Caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Dress Trimmings, Head Nets, Zephyr, Shetland work, &c.

A large assortment of Grenadine Veils, of all colors, also, Ladies Linen Collars and Pocket Handkerchiefs.

☞Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your interest.

Bedford, April 8, 1864.

ISAAC HOUGH & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Hoops, Shooks, Heading, Staves, Quercitron & Tanners' Bark, Treenails, &c.

No. 416 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA.

April 8, 1864—3m

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April, 15, 1864.

BEDFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL.

The seventh session of this school will commence Monday, April 4, 1864, and continue 11 weeks. Instruction will be given in all the branches pertaining to a good English Education.

Pupils from a distance should apply at once.

Terms:—In the higher classes $5.00, in the lower, $4.00 & $3.00.

H. W. FISHER, Principal

Bedford, March 18, 1864.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of George Mortimore late of Snake Spring Township dec'd having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to John Mortimore, residing in East Providence township and Joseph P. Mortimore residing in Snake Spring township, they give notice to all persons indebted to the estate to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN MORTIMORE,
JOSEPH P. MORTIMORE,

April 15, 1864.—6t Adm'rs.

ASSIGNEE ACCOUNT.

Notice is hereby given that the Account of Thomas Oldham, one of the assignees of George Snyder, of Union township, has been exhibited and filed in the Common Pleas of Bedford County, at the Prothonotary's office, and that the same will be allowed by the Court on Tuesday, the 3d day of May next, unless cause be showed why it should not be allowed.

O. F. SHANNON, Prothy.

April 8, 1864.

OSBORNE'S PREPARED JAVA COFFEE.

A Fresh invoice of this excellent coffee, just received and for Sale at the New bargain Store of

C. R. & W. OSTER.

Iron City College

Hon. Wilson M'Candless,

Judge of the United States Circuit Court, President.

Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts., Pittsburg, Penn.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best.

$33 *Pays for a full Commercial Course.*

☞No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping. Ministers' Sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced teachers and practical accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches Rapid Business Writing.

CIRCULARS containing full information sent FREE on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

☞Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

November 6, 1863.

Treasurer's Sale

OF UNSEATED LANDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes, passed the 13th day of March, 1815, and the supplements thereto passed the 15th day of March, 1817, and the 25th of March 1831. The Treasurer of the county of Bedford hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the county, state, school and road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are not paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next, (13th day) for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

J. S. FARQUHAR, Treasurer.

Acres.		Warrantees or owners.	Taxes
		Bedford Township.	
390		Solomon Diehl	$2 41
230		Maria Diehl	1 87
95		Thomas J. Bonnett	1 72
		Broad Top Township,	
150		James Entriken	1 56
75		William Gray	2 46
440	33 per.	James Patton	22 05
440	130 "	"	7 44
175	131 "	"	3 93
58	41 "	"	1 30
84	136	Samuel Kerr	8 60
422		Barnet Mowing	6 88
466		John Stone	7 68
465½		Isaac Kerr	7 68
410		John Razor	92
476		F. Mowing, Jr.	78
63		Jacob Myers	9 41
396		James Razer	1 20
75		John Devereaux	16 50
463		John Bollman	28 70
80		L. J. Watson	6 75
339		Stevens & Co.	18 62
289		Foster & Schell	8 68
14		James Figard	1 28
405		Jacob Sirine	10 44
69		William Figard	6 60
100		Dunlap & Evans	16 69
		Christian Barnett	3 72
		Josiah Bacon	8 80
83		John Cessna, Esq.	1 23
25		" "	76
52		" "	76
110		James Patton	5 40
393		Patton & Easton	10 89
25		John King's heirs	1 19
39		John Cessna, Esq.,	99
160		John Devereaux	7 59
9		Evans W. A. & Griffith	1 80
15		Entriken & Wilson	3 86
13		Entriken & Patterson	5 35
26		Jonathan Edwards	4 18
49		James Entriken	6 21
15		" "	3 37
49		Fluke & Dunlap	5 88
21		John Forde	30
119		Hopewell Iron & Coal Co.	11 73
488		" "	12 36
168		" "	5 04
8		" "	60
160		" "	3 00
30		Huntingdon & B. T. R. R. Co.	99
75		" "	13 56
250		" "	28 27
30		John Hinish	24
19		Kessler Whitney	3 20
21		Peter Kessler	4 25
19		"	1 89
170		Alex. King & Co.	43 96
160		William Loveall	13 05
135		John McCanles	18 57
50		Rev. P. Phelps	5 26
119		James Patton	3 03
165		"	2 46
8		William Rogers	1 26
267		Joseph Richeson & Shrieves	25 02
63		James Richeson & Shrieves	2 78
175		P. A. Wilson & McCanles	35 31
289		P. A. Wilson & Co.,	51 24
11		Warsing & Evans	13
335		John N. Lane's (heirs)	30 66
338		" "	63 26
200		" "	47 00
404		" "	19 59
410		" "	19 68
400		" "	22 60
125		" "	5 50
400		" "	22 00
402		" "	23 37
210		" "	6 80
402		William Bunn	17 21
168		William Lane	45 24
		Colerain Township.	
37½		Mary Kegg	1 09
414		Michael Roof	2 48
410		Agnes Roof	1 20
400		Jacob Whetstone	1 20
340½		Jacob Wyand	1 00
111		Andrew Khock	64
90		Joseph & Emanuel Diehl	84
427		Arthur Brown	1 23
50		Philip Diehl	48
		Cumberland Valley Township.	
250		James Ewing	2 76
50		James Heyden	28
397½		John Sample	4 76
		Hopewell Township.	
200		John Corby	1 20
413		John Kerr	7 12
150		James Howard	88
404		Richard Moan	1 32
420		John Cheney	1 32
404		Joseph Moan	1 32
409½		Samuel Moan	3 36
424	35 per.	Alexander Moan	3 48
266½		John McIlnay	84
192		Timothy Moan	1 38
200	54 per.	Israel Moan	1 30
196	50	Zachariah Moan	1 10
212	20	John Boyd	64
216	60	Isabella Davis	70
220½		William Piper	64
238		John Hardin	76
221		Ignatius Hardin	64
434	125 per	James Wilson	64
127	40	David Piper	49
425		George F. Alberti	84
213		Joseph Lancaster	60
402	57	Stephen Moan	1 50
900		——— Montgomery	3 36
28		George Wishart	76
25		Milliken & Bonedict	24
41		James James Patton	22
5		Aaron Kinard	22
402		Francis Johnston	1 72
143		William Lane	54
365		Daniel Montgomery	1 36
204		Alexander Johnson	95
368		George Hinish	1 32
286		William Foster	1 06
75		Robert Montgomery	28
900		——— Carr	3 36
80		——— Swartz	30
		Juniata Township.	
30		Nicholas Knouff	12
		Londonderry Township.	
22		James Shaw	1 24
440		Sarah Wright	60
		Liberty Township.	
200		Mary Gordon	6 14
200		James Gordan	6 44
400		Thomas Jones	6 60
165		Edward Langly	7 08
200		Jacob Miller	2 98
200		Elizabeth Miller	2 98
200		Mary Piper	2 98
200		Amelia Piper	2 98
400		Edward Stone	11 88
132		John Tomm	6 60
274		Hannah Alberti	5 16
448		Maria Alberti	10 33
52		James Entriken	88
50		James Entriken	2 46
403		Alexander Montgomery	1 32
200		John Kerr	2 98
200		Samuel Kerr	2 98
200		Francis Moans	1 66
150		Stephen Kerr	1 80
200		Milliken & Benedict	1 66
49		Beeler & Bowser	31
5		George Thompson	8
½	lo	Luke Feeney	66
8	lots	Gen. William H. Irvine	1 33
1	lot	G. D. Trout	24
200		John Stone	4 39
200		Bernard Mowen	2 32
102		John McIlney	84
152		David Piper	1 08
200		Maria Alberti	2 25
107		——— Bartlebaugh	2 26
32		Thomas & John King	74
70		Wm. P. Schell	2 43
14		Schell & Daugherty	47
40		A. B. Cerrett	1 46
1	lot	Henry Stonerook	24
1	lot	Daniel Stoner	24
1	lot	Daniel Baer	24
1	lot	Samuel Yingling	24
1	lot	Jacob Biddle	24
1	lot	Ephraim Smiltzer	24
1	lot	James Dunn	1 23
1	lot	Terry Kinney	1 34
½	lot	Goffrey's heirs	1 73
1	lot	Samuel Carmack	34
1	lot	Daniel Baer	34
1	lot	Mrs. Lawience	34
1	lot	Ann Scott	34
1	lot	S. J. Africa	34
		Monroe Township.	
253½		Frederick Collibarger	72
		Napier Township.	
100		George Davidson	60
200		Abner Rogers	60
		East Providence Township.	
1219		Samuel Tate's heirs	44
960		" "	44
800		" "	44
221½		" "	28
402	46 per	Bezekiah Logan	1 20
402	62 per	Charles Logan	1 20
400	75 per	John Cavan	1 20
400		Thomas Cavan	1 20
30		P. Clingerman	40
80		Ezekiel Cook	1 02
400		William Long	1 80
400		William Cavan	1 60
17		Joseph Spark's heirs	16
431	40 per	John Crosby	1 64
		West Providence Township.	
40		David holler	28
		St. Clair Township.	
396¼		John Linn	1 20
395		James May	1 20
411		William Shively	1 20
		Southampton Township.	
301		George Breathed	88
439		Paul Ward	1 32
357		Patrick Ward	1 08
351		Joseph Ward	1 04
353		Johnathan Ward	1 04
435		Henry Whetstone	1 31
		Union Township	
400		John Swaggart	3 64
400		Leonard Swaggart	3 64
266		Alexander Gardner	2 38
116		William Smith	1 01
45		Samuel Burket	44
116		John Shoe	88
50		Frederick Snyder	44
406½		Peter Cornice or Cornell	3 64
409½		John Dolton	1 98
274		Jeremiah Jackson	2 82
130		Jacob Swaggart	1 48
406		Hugh Doyle	2 68
406		James Dunlop	3 68
440		William Pearson	3 96
380		Ebenezer Branham	3 96
412		Philip Gordon	3 70
120		Conrad Imler	86
200		Christly Bowser	2 30
100		George Laib	88
100		Jacob Burket	88
150		Peter Shoenberger	1 32
123		John Still	3 64
200		Michael Shimer	2 90
60		Michael Shaefer	1 22
50		Couples (Brush M't)	80
433		Hugh Porter	1 00
339		Griffith Evans	3 90
403¾		Philip Stine	3 64
439		John Martin	3 96
330		Wilson Hunt	3 96
363½		Alexander Scott	3 94
127		Dr. P. Shoenberger	3 16
124		" "	3 68
20		" "	24
90		" "	1 48
150		William Laugham	2 46
40		Peter Shimer	40
		Woodberry South	
135		Peter Shoenberger	3 60
216		Isabel Davis	24
54	100	John S. Hetrick	28
		Woodberry middle.	
10		Henry Burgett	1 66
6		Isaac Burgert	1 08
15		" "	1 52
23		Kensinger's heirs	1 50
27		Jacob Hoover	1 52
60		" "	2 26
62		John McFadden	3 76
20		Frederick Nichodemus	1 50
16		George Nichodemus	1 32
50		John Nichodemus	1 46
50		John Stonerook	1 24
18		Samuel Shrive	1 66
14		Charles Tyrer's heirs	4 50
15		Jacob Zook	75
15		" "	75
46		Benner's heirs	2 28
40		——— Stonerook	1 98
403		William Montgomery	6 60
150		Robert Montgomery	2 46
18		Jacob Furny	90
20		Rhinhart Replogle	2 46
6		Patton & Madara	1 08
18		John Teeter	90
12		Samuel Teeter	82
14	14	G. H. Spang	1 23
15		Jacob Smith	1 08
19		John Z. Smith	1 24
17		George Smith	1 14
20		Archibald McFadden	1 24
14		Henry Stonerook	1 24
60		John Trosh	1 14

Treasurer's office, Bedford, April 1, 1864.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDER OF THE LIVER

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS

ARE CURED BY

Hoofland's German Bitters,

The Great Strengthening Tonic.

These Bitters have Performed more Cures!

HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM!

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms:

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS

NOT ALCOHOLIC,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

And Can't Make Drunkards,

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC

In the World.

☞READ WHO SAYS SO.☜

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck. Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

* * * * * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours truly,

LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philad'a.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD.
Eighth below Coates st., Phil'a.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of the Baptis Church, Germantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others. Yours truly, WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Bedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service.

Yours respectfully, J. H. TURNER,
No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Churches.

New Rochelle, N. Y.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. J. M. LYONS.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks co., Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. Yours, with respect,

J. S HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 00 per bottle—half doz. $5 00
Small size—75 cts. per bottle—half doz. $4 00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS,

Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. Jan. 15.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS,

Thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this Syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cents per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more TO DESTROY the preference WORMS! shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless.

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

**Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 18, '63—1y

Foutz's Mixture,

THIS is a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST

List of Retailers.

A list of venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise in the county of Bedford, for the year 1864, as appraised and classified by the appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.

		Class,	$ cts
Bedford Borough.			
Mrs. V. B. Tate,	store	14	7 00
M. & G. Reimund	"	14	7 00
Geo W. Oster & Co.	"	14	7 06
A. B. Cramer & Co.	"	13	10 00
N. Lyons & Sons	"	14	7 00
Peter A. Reed	"	14	7 00
Miss M. Fetterly	"	14	7 00
S. & W. Shuck	"	14	7 00
Do do	Fancy store	14	7 00
Robert Fyan	store	14	7 00
J. M. Shoemaker	"	14	7 00
Mrs. Stewart	"	14	7 00
Isaac Lippel	"	14	7 00
Wm. Hartley	Hardware	14	7 00
Geo Blymire & Son	"	14	7 00
Dr. B. F. Harry	Drugs	14	7 00
H. C. Reamer	"	14	7 00
A. L. Defibaugh Con.	& Grocery	14	7 00
James B. Farquhar	store	14	7 00
John Alsip & Son	"	14	7 00
E. M. Fisher	"	14	7 00
John G. Minnich	Eating House	14	7 00
Jacob Bolinger	Confectionery	14	7 00
Reed & Schell	Bankers	14	10 00
Rupp, Shannon & Co.	Bankers		10 00
Mrs. E. V. Mowry	Store	14	7 00
David Broad	Eating House	14	10 00
Joshua Shoemaker	Ten Pins		7 50
Wm. McMullen & Co.	Store	14	7 00
Miss Urilla Smith	Fancy Store	14	7 00
Bedford Township.			
Josiah Ritchey	Distillery		15 00
Bedford Mineral Springs	Ten Pins		7 50
" " "	Billiards		7 50
Wm. Wolf	Confectionery		5 00
Broad Top Township.			
Eichelberger & Lowery	Store	14	7 00
John Foster	Eating House		10 00
" "	Ten Pins		7 50
Given & Maguire	Store	14	7 00
Johns & Co.	"	14	7 00
Dunn & Lawrence	"	14	7 00
Vandevender & Baker	"	14	7 00
Richard Langdon	"	14	7 00
Alfred Evans	Confectionery		5 00
R. B. Wigdon			7 00
John Dell	Liquors		25 00
" "	Store	14	7 00
Cumberland Valley Township.			
Daniel Anderson	Store	14	7 00
Henry Miller	distillery		15 00
Colerain Township,			
A. C. James	Store	14	7 00
Jacob Reed & Co.	"	14	7 00
Harrison Township.			
Valentine B. Wertz	Store	14	7 00
Geo. R. Bailey	Store	14	7 00
Juniata Township			
George Gardill	Store	14	7 00
Lewis N. Fyan	"	14	7 00
William Kyser	"	14	7 00
Hilligas & Co.	"	14	7 00
Joseph Foller	"	14	7 00
Napier Township.			
G. W. Blackburn	"	14	7 00
Samuel Heffner	"	14	7 00
Eli Blackburn & Co.,	"	14	7 00
Middle Woodberry Township			
Andrew Baker	Store	14	7 00
Geo. R. Barndollar	"	14	7 00
A. S. Beckhœffer	"	14	7 00
J. W. Ricketson	"	14	7 00
Daniel Stoner	"	14	7 00
D. F. Beegle	"	14	7 00
South Woodberry Township.			
D. F. Buck	Store	14	7 00
Daniel M. Bare	"	14	7 00
Samuel Oster	"	14	7 00
George Kauffman	"	14	7 00
Robert Ralston	"	14	7 00
East Providence Township.			
D. A. T. Black	Store	14	7 00
John Nycum & Sons	"	14	7 00
John Lauderbaugh	"	14	7 00
Bloody Run Borough.			
J. M. Barndollar & Son	Store	14	7 00
J. B. Williams	"	14	7 00
William States & Co.	"	14	7 00
Thomas Richey	"	14	7 00
Baughman & Co.	"	14	7 00
Eli Ramsey	Drugs	14	7 00
Mrs. Phebe, Akers	Store	14	7 00
Charles Blake	Eating House		10 00
Abraham Sparks	" "		10 00
Mrs. J. A. Mann	Store	14	7 00
West Providence Township.			
John Gilbaugh	Store	14	7 00
J. W. Barndollar & Co.,	"	14	7 00
Southampton Township,			
Hugh Wilson	Store	14	7 00
George Himes	"	14	7 00
Snake Spring Township.			
William Lysinger	Confectionery	14	7 00
Liberty Township.			
Catharine Fockler & Son	Store	14	7 00
Lewis Putt	"	14	7 00
Fluck & Wharton	"	14	7 00
B. Elliott	"	14	7 00
David Cyphers	"	14	7 00
Londonderry Township.			
Jacob Evans	Store	14	7 00
David Evans	"	14	7 00
Cairus M. Devore	"	14	7 00
Monroe Township.			
James R. O'Neal	Store	14	7 00
Daniel Fletcher	"	14	7 00
Asa M. Williams	"	14	7 00
Schellsburg Borough.			
John Smith	Hardware	14	7 00
John S. Schell	Store	14	7 00
Black & Border	"	14	7 00
Jacob W. Miller & Robison	"	14	7 00
Duncan M'Vicker	"	14	7 00
John E. Colvin	"	14	7 00
G. Berkstresser & Son	"	14	7 00
St. Clair Township.			
John Hughes	distillery		15 00
G. D. Trout	Store	14	7 00
Simon Hershman	"	14	7 00
F. D. Beegle	"	14	7 00
Miss A. C. Smith	"	14	7 00
Nathan Wright	"	14	7 00
G. B. Amick	"	14	7 00
Isaiah Blackburn	"	14	7 00
Horn & Brother	"	14	7 00
Anthony Zimmers,	Eating-house		10 00
Enos Corle	Distillery		15 00
Mrs. Charlotte Sleek,	eating house		10 00
Mrs. Rachel Naugle	" "		10 00

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Court House on the 7th of May, 1864.

A. J. SANSOM,
Mercantile Appraiser.

April 8, 1864.

Blanks, of various kinds, neatly printed on good paper for sale at this office.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H. Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniata and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stoerstown, within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

ALSO.—The real estate of John C. Riffle, Situat in Harmon's Bottom, Bedford county, containing 223 acres, 150 of which are cleared—lying on the waters of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata.—The improvements are a good farm house, large bank barn and a number out buildings, also a large grist mill in good running order with 2 run of French burrs and 2 mountain choppers; also a two storied stone house (millers house.) This is a very desirable property—the land is in a high state of cultivation and adopted to the raising of wheat.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

And Still They Come.

MORE NEW GOODS, Just received at
Sept. 18. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Twenty pieces—all widths, for sale at
Nov. 20. CRAMER & CO'S.

Bedford Rail Road!!

FALL & WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

FARQUHAR'S TRAIN HAS ARRIVED

with a very large and well selected stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

TO SUIT THE SEASON.

LADIES, come and examine our stock of

DRESS GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Some beautiful Balmorals, Woollen Hoods and Head Dresses. Latest style of SHAWLS, good Cloak Cloth, VERY CHEAP.

OVER 500 PAIRS OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Consisting of Ladies' and Misses, Mens' and Boys' Shoes and Boots of every style and variety, and as low in price as can be had in town,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Men's Wear

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, AND

READY MADE CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS.

No better place to buy an OVER COAT.

HATS AND CAPS in abundance.

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Syrups, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, and a great variety of notions.

☞Remember "Cheap Corner for Cheap Goods."

EXAMINE OUR STOCK FIRST.

J. B. FARQUHAR,
Cheap Corner, Juliana St., Bedford.

December 11, 1863.

COOK'S SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

Over 4,000 in use.

Will manufacture Sugar in 30 minutes, equal to the best New Orleans, Evaporates, deficates and finishes at one operation, is simple and easily managed. The only Sugar maker in use five years without a rival. We will guarantee the Cane more profitable than any other crop. For particulars inquire of J. H. Schell, Schellsburg, where pure seed can be had, or of Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford Pa. Pamphlets furnished free at either of the above places.

Samples of the Syrup and Sugar may be seen at this office.

BLYMYER, BATES & DAY,
Feb. 26, 1864—2m. Mansfield, Ohio.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL REMEDY.
STOPS THE MOST EXCRUCIATING PAIN IN A FEW MINUTES,
AND
RAPIDLY CURES THE PATIENT.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Proves its superiority to all other Medicines at once.

ITS FIRST INDICATION

Is to relieve the sufferer of PAIN, no matter from what cause it may originate, or where it may be seated.

If in the Head, Face, or Throat;
If in the Back, Spine, or Shoulder;
If in the Arms, Breast, or Side;
If in the Joints, Limbs, or Muscles;
If in the Nerves, Teeth, or Ears;

Or in any other part of the body, its application to the part or parts where the pain exists will afford immediate relief.

IF SEIZED WITH PAIN

In the Stomach, Bowels, or Kidneys;
In the Bladder, Spleen, or Liver;
In the Teeth, Ears, or Throat;
In the Brain or Nervous System;

One teaspoonful of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to a wineglass of water will, in a few minutes, restore the patient to ease and comfort.

If Lame, Crippled, or Bed-ridden;
If Palsied, Scalded, or Burned;
If Bruised, Wounded, or Cut;
If Strained, Injured, or Disabled;
If Sunstroke, or seized with Fits;
If Weak in the Spine or Back;

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

should be applied to the part or parts afflicted. It instantly relieves the patient from pain, and quickly heals, soothes, and strengthens the disabled parts. In all cases of Bites of Rabid Dogs, Reptiles, Stings of Poisonous Insects, the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the wound will prevent inflammation and mortification.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Persons exposed to the Malaria of Ague, or if seized with Chills and Fever, will find a positive Antidote and Cure in Radway's Ready Relief. Let two teaspoonful of the Ready Relief, in a wineglass of water, be taken on getting out of bed in the morning, and however exposed to malaria you will escape.

WHEN SEIZED WITH

CHOLERA, or Diarrhœa, or Flux;
Dysentery, Cramps, and Spasms;
Bilious Cholic, or Gastritis;
Scarlet, Typhoid, or other Fevers;
Influenza, Coughs, or Colds;
Inflammation of the Stomach or Bowels;

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

SHOULD BE TAKEN INTERNALLY.

One dose will stop the pain; its continued use will, in a few hours, cure the patient.

HOW IT CURES.

The secondary indication of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is to cure the patient of the disease or malady that occasions the pain; this it accomplishes rapidly and radically. *So swift* is the patient transformed from pain, misery, weakness, and decrepitude, to the delightful enjoyment of health and strength, that patients frequently ascribe its talismanic power to the supernatural influence of enchantment.

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, GOUT, NEURALGIA, TOOTH ACHE, CROUP, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, QUINZY, DIPTHERIA, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, STIFF JOINTS, ENLARGED TENDONS, HEAD ACHE, (Sick or Nervous,) ASTHMA, or HARD BREATHING.

It is truly marvellous how quick RADWAY'S READY RELIEF cures the sufferers of these maladies. The poor, crippled, and pain-tricken Rheumatic has not to wait days before a change takes place, but in a few minutes derives ease and comfort.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM CURED.

Twenty Years of Sleepless Nights.

Wm. Sydney Myers, Esq., of Havana, Cuba, the correspondent of the London Times, suffered with Acute and Chronic Rheumatism for twenty-five years, and for twenty years he had not enjoyed one whole night's calm rest. He applied RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—it immediately gave him ease and secured him the first calm and undisturbed sleep during the twenty years. The continued use of the READY RELIEF cured him.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

THERE IS NO OCCASION FOR SICKNESS.

When you first feel pain, then take a teaspoonful of the READY RELIEF in water; or apply it to the parts where you feel the discomfort.

ALL MALIGNANT DISEASES

first give warning of their presence, and if met promptly before they become securely intrenched within the system, will be readily expelled.

SIGNS OF SICKNESS.

Headache, Pains in the Limbs—in the Stomach, Bowels, and Kidneys—Cold Chills, and Hot Flushes, Coated Tongue, Burning Skin, Nausea, Shivering, Dullness, Loss of Appetite, Restlessness, Giddiness, &c., &c., are premonitory symptoms of Malignant Diseases. One dose of the READY RELIEF is sufficient to break up and expel diseased action, and restore the patient to health

SOLDIERS.

Every soldier should carry with him a supply of Radway's Ready Relief. It supplies the place of all other medicines; and as a beverage, a teaspoonful of the Relief, to a wineglass of water, is a nicer, pleasanter stimulant than brandy, whisky, or bitters.

SICKNESS PREVENTED IN THE 8TH MAINE REGT.

Eighth Maine regiment, Serg't C. P. Lord, writes that Radway's Ready Relief saved the regiment from death while quartered at Tybee Island, S. C., when working in the swamps, erecting fortifications. Every man seized with Typhoid and other Fevers, Fever and Ague, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Rheumatism, was cured by the use of the Ready Relief.

CAUTION.

In all cases ask for Radway's Ready Relief. Take no other. See that the signature of Radway & Co. is on the outside label of each bottle. Every agent is supplied with a new and fresh stock. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists, Merchants and country Store-keepers.

RADWAY & CO.,
87 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold by Druggists.
Oct. 9th 1863.—1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 6, 1863—1y

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber on the estate of George Sliger, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd., and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

S. WHIP, Executor.

April 8, 1864.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Brinkey, late of Juniata township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

LEWIS M. STATLER,
April 15, 1864.—6t Adm'r.

CRAMER & CO.

Have just opened a very large stock of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Buyers are respectfully invited to call and see them.

October 30, 1863.

NEW GOODS
AT THE
New Bargain Store.

G. R. & W. OSTER,

Successors to A. B. CARN, have just received a beautiful stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

New styles Leather Prints, much admired.
Beautiful Madder Prints, new Spring styles.
Neat Striped and Fancy Shirting Prints.
Beautiful Delaines—Fancy and Solid Colors.

Mohair Dress Goods.

Neat Plaids and in all desirable solid colors.
Peplins, Cashmere Merino and Shepherd's Plaids,
French Ginghams, *Cheap and Handsome.*
Beautiful Lancaster GINGHAMS, new styles.
Balmoral and Skeleton SKIRTS, *at prices to suit.*
Ladies Head-dresses and Nets, very handsome.
White Ballardvale Flannels, to please the Ladies.
Red, Grey, Striped and Plaid Shirting Flannels.
Canton Flannels, bleached and unbleached,
to keep warm.

GOOD GOODS AT SMALL PROFITS.

BLEACHED MUSLINS,
Williamsville, Watertwist, Enterprise and other leading makes.
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
Atlantic, Œlla, Pepperell, Pocassitt and others.
Apron Checks, Table Diaper, Bed Tickings, Cottonades, Denims and Shirting Stripes.
CLOTHS AND FANCY CASSIMERES,
at small profits.
SATINETTS AND KENTUCKY JEANS,
all colors and very cheap.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES, at old prices.
Hats and Caps, every style and color, at low prices.
Boots and Shoes, for men and boys, very cheap.
Ladies, Misses and Childrens' Balmoral
BOOTS AND SHOES.
good and cheap, call and see them, they will speak for themselves.
CHOICE RIO AND LAGUAYRA COFFEE,
Prepared Malt and Essence of Coffee.
Extra Imperial, Young Hyson and Souchong TEA.
SUGAR—*A choice assortment.*
Extra Loverings and other SYRUP,
Prime N. Orleans and other Baking Molasses.
Chocolate, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cayenne Pepper,
Camphor, Sweet and Castor Oils,
Taylor's Crystal Washball, Brown Windsor, Palm Oil, London Honey and other Toilet Soaps.
Amulet, Honey Dew, Pure Yellow Bank, Vine Sap Fine Cut CHEWING TOBACCO.
Also, best quality Natural Leaf and Congress *TOBACCO.*
Brooms, Wooden Pails and Fancy Reticule Baskets.
Mackerel and Herring; Dairy and G. A. Salt.

Together with 1001 other articles, all of which were bought at *nett cash prices* and which we will sell on the same terms, at a small advance on prime cost. *Motto*—"Small profits and large sales."

☞Terms—CASH, except by special agreement. Produce bought. Jan. 15, '64.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE GREAT CAUSE.
OF
Human Misery.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 Cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment & Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa induced by Self-Abuse: Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally: Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROB J. CULVERWELL, *M.* D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer no matter what his condition may be may cure himself cheaply privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents or two postage stamps, by addressing the publishers.

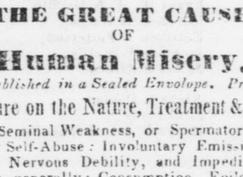
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York Post Office Box, 4586.

ONE TWO HORSE WAGON, AND ONE SPRING WAGON FOR SALE,
At FARQUHAR'S Cheap Corner.
Bedford, January 29, 1864.

LADIES.

At Cramer's you will find a large assortment of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS,*
suitable for fall and winter. Nov. 20.

C. N. HICKOK,



DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire sett.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

Locust Pins, Bark, &c.,

The highest price will be paid in CASH for LOCUST PINS, BARK, &c.,
at Mount Dallas Station, one mile west of Bloody Run, on the Pike, by

A. G. ALLEN.

February 15—2m

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
TEA DEALERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

November 13, 1863—1y

White & Moore's Celebrated Malt Coffee.

Containing a portion of the best Java coffee.—The healthiest and cheapest Substitute for Coffee in the world. Price 20 cents per lb.

Liberal deductions to Dealers. A fresh Supply just received and for Sale at the bargain Store of

March, 18, 1864. G. R. & W. OSTER.

$75 TO $150 Per Month.

THE LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE Company want an Agent in each county, to solicit orders for their new $15 Machine, with gauge, screw-driver and extra needles. We will pay a liberal salary and expenses, or give large commission. For particulars, terms, &c., enclose a stamp, and address

T. S. PAGE, Toledo, O.,
Gen'l Agent for the U. States.

February 19, 1864—3m.

SHELLBARKS.

Forty Bushelsprime Shellbarks for sale at
Nov. 20. CRAMER & COS.

WANTED,

100 CORDS TANNERS' BARK, at Farquhar's CHEAP CORNER.

Clover seed, Flax seed and Timothy seed wanted at FARQUHAR'S.

Any and all kinds of Country Produce taken at FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER.

Come and buy your Clothing at CHEAP CORNER, Juliana st.

Money saved by buying BOOTS and SHOES at CHEAP CORNER.

Best CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATINETTS at CHEAP CORNER.

Come and get a good HAT or CAP at FARQUHAR'S.

Some Beautiful PLAID SHAWLS, very cheap, at Nov. 27, 1864. FARQUHAR'S.

Just Received A full Supply of Groceries.
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

August 14 the 1863

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

S. S. Diehl and William Dibert would respectfully announce to their friends in Bedford county, and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this house daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.

Bedford, Jan. 22, 1864—tf.

Spring and Summer Goods,

JUST ARRIVED

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

SPRING & SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, Feb. 23, 1864.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

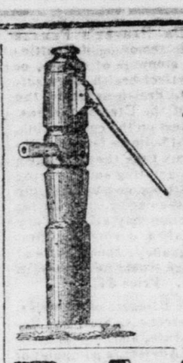
INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

Terrible Disclosures---Secrets for the Million.

A most valuable and wonderful publication. A work of 400 pages, and 30 colored engravings. Dr. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM, an original and popular treatise on Man and Woman, their Physiology, Functions, and Sexual disorders of every kind, with Never-Failing Remedies for their speedy cure. The practice of DR. HUNTER has long been, and still is, unbounded, but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons, he has been induced to extend his medical usefulness through the medium of his "VADE MECUM." It is a volume that should be in the hands of every family in the land, as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of one of the most awful and destructive scourges ever visited mankind. One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 50 cents in P. O. stamps, or three copies for $1. Address, post paid, DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division Street, New York.

June 5, 1863—1yw

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!
SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity, that he has just opened out a new shop for the manufacture of Saddles, Bridles, Harness and everything usually in the saddlery line of business. His work will be warranted as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Having been employed, for some time, in some of the best manufactories in Pittsburg, he flatters himself that he is able to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his customers.—The public are invited to give him a call. Shop next door to the store of Captain Wm. States.

W. L. LENTZ.

Bloody Run, June 12, 1863.

Pension and Bounty Claims.

U. H. AKERS has received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers' Pension and Bounty money. He also has a partner in Washington City to prosecute the claims speedily.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1863—tf

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

New Firm.

The undersigned having purchased A. B. Carn's entire stock of goods, will continue the business at the old stand, where they will constantly keep a general assortment of goods adapted to the wants of the people. They also expect to receive a general assortment of NEW GOODS in a few days, when their assortment will be complete in every department.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

December 25, 1863—tf

CASSIMERES.

Fifty Pieces new Fall Cassimeres for sale at
Nov. 20. CRAMER & CO'S.

Geo. Blymyer & Son.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

STOVES,

AND

TINWARE.

We are just receiving a fresh supply of everything belonging to our trade. We have

HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

in great variety.

House builders furnished with goods at very reasonable prices.

We keep the best assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS, SHADES, &c.

and the best

COAL OIL IN TOWN.

Please call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

Bedford, Feb. 26, 1864—tf.

ARMAR YOUNG, DAVID YOUNG, H. O. MOORE,

ARMAR YOUNG, BRO. & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,

White Goods, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, Trimmings &c., No. 429 Market Street, 418 Commerce street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863.—1y

SCOTT & STEWART,

AUCTIONEERS AND

Commission Merchants,

Jayne's Marble Building,
616 *Chestnut St., & 616 Jayne St.*
PHILADELPHIA.

JNO. E. CILLETTE. B. SCOTT, JR.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.